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AUTHOR Shabat, Oscar E.
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ABSTRACT

Reviewing the period from 1966 to 1983 (the author's tenure as the first Chancellor), major changes and accomplishments at the City Colleges of Chicago (CCC). Following introductory remarks on the colleges' history and commitment to an open door philosophy, information on CCC students is provided, including figures on enrollment growth, student characteristics, and population composition changes, and a list of the special student groups served (e.g., handicapped, refugees, prisoners, and senior citizens). CCC's programs are examined next, with focus on new courses, associate degree and certificate programs offered, student achievements, instructional enhancement efforts to improve retention and achievement, the Chicago Urban Skills Institute, adult/continuing education, and community services. After a section detailing the numbers, qualifications, and professional growth of CCC's faculty, information on administrative changes and costs and administrators' background and responsibilities is provided. A summary of affirmative action gains in with respect to staff, faculty, and administrators is followed by an overview of the new and existing facilities of the colleges. Information on CCC finances is presented next, with focus on the balanced budget; changes in budgeted resources, sources of revenue, and types of expenditures; tuition; student financial aid; and grants. Finally, quotes from educational leaders regarding the CCC conclude the report. (LL)

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Highlights of Years of Growth

1966-1983

A Report By

Oscar E. Shabat

Seventeen Years as Chancellor, City Colleges of Chicago

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JC 830 409

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

■ ***The Board of Trustees of the City Colleges of Chicago is comprised of seven prominent Chicagoans who serve as the policy-making body of the City Colleges.***

The Board is legally responsible for the management and operation of the Colleges, subject to statutes, regulations and court decisions; its authority and responsibility cannot be delegated.

■ ***Members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago, confirmed by the City Council for three-year staggered terms, and serve without compensation.***

One of the chief strengths of the Board has been its continuity, as exemplified by Dr. John W. Taylor, who has served as the first and only Chairman of the Board. He was appointed in 1966. Most Board members have served five years or longer. Their combined and continuing experience has been of great value in maintaining the educational and financial well-being of the Colleges.

■ ***Since 1976, students, by State statute, annually elect a non-voting Student Board Member, to serve a one-year term.***

■ ***Over the past 17 years, Board Members have spent thousands of hours considering, discussing and approving official actions concerning budget, personnel, site acquisition and building construction, contracts and purchases, tuition, and curricula and standards.***

Many of the 9,500 actions taken by the Board since 1966 were initiated by the Board itself.

Present and Past Members of the Board of Trustees and years served, are:

Dr. John W. Taylor, *Chairman*
1966-Present

Mr. Andrew J. McGann, *Vice Chairman*
1972-Present

Dr. Dorothy L. Branch, *Secretary*
1968-Present

Mr. Theodore A. Jones
1976-Present

Mr. Joseph B. Meegan
1981-Present

Mr. Arthur Velasquez
1975-Present

Mr. Eugene P. Moats
1981-Present

Mr. James F. Velez, *Student Board Member*
1983-Present

Mr. Sol Brandzel
1977-1981

Dr. Arthur R. Wyatt
1967-1981

Dr. James L. Buckner
1971-1976

Judge Maurice Perlin
1966-1977

Mr. James C. Downs, Sr.*
1966-1975

Dr. Karl Meyer*
1966-1972

Mrs. Evelyn Ogiela
1969-1971

Mr. J. Stuart Doyle
1966-1969

Mrs. Carey B. Preston
1966-1968

Mr. Leonard Spacek
1966-1967

*Deceased

FOREWORD

In my Inaugural Address, presented 17 years ago as the first Chancellor of the City Colleges of Chicago, I set forth my goals and plans for the growth of the Colleges.

The goals were:

- To replace the old physical plant with new college buildings and campuses;
- To serve 100,000 students annually by 1980;
- To expand and diversify career-occupational programs;
- To increase the number and types of adult/continuing education courses;
- To provide a variety of community services.

Many thousands of events have taken place since 1966 in the expansion and growth of the Colleges. The Board of Trustees has approved more than 9,500 of the Chancellor's recommendations covering personnel, academic programs, curricula and standards, site acquisition and building construction, purchases, contracts, tuition, Federal, State, City and private grants, and annual budgets.

Obviously, these have varied in importance.

The purpose of this Report is to present highlights of the major changes and accomplishments made during my tenure as Chancellor.

Oscar E. Shabat

Chancellor
City Colleges of Chicago
August 26, 1983

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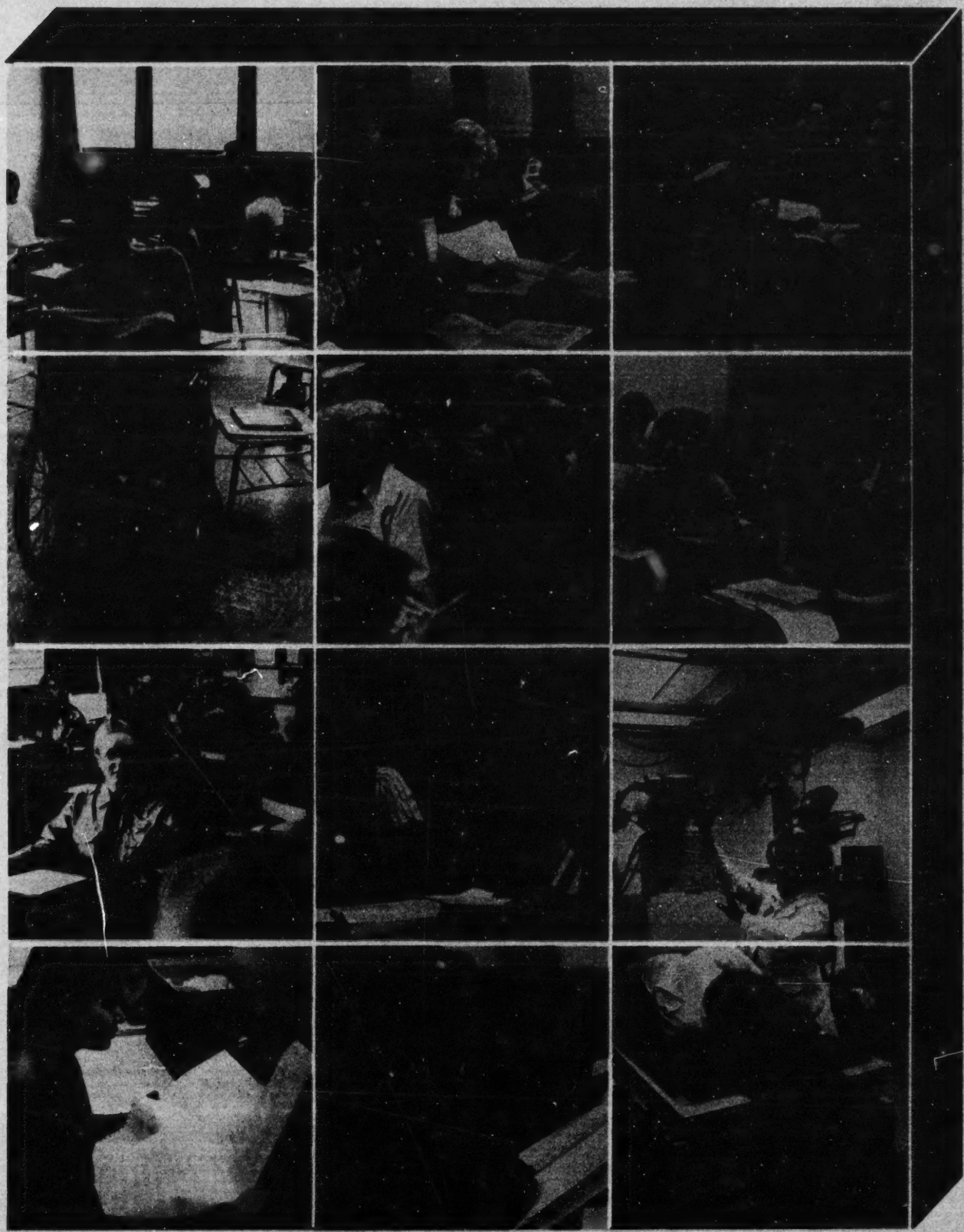

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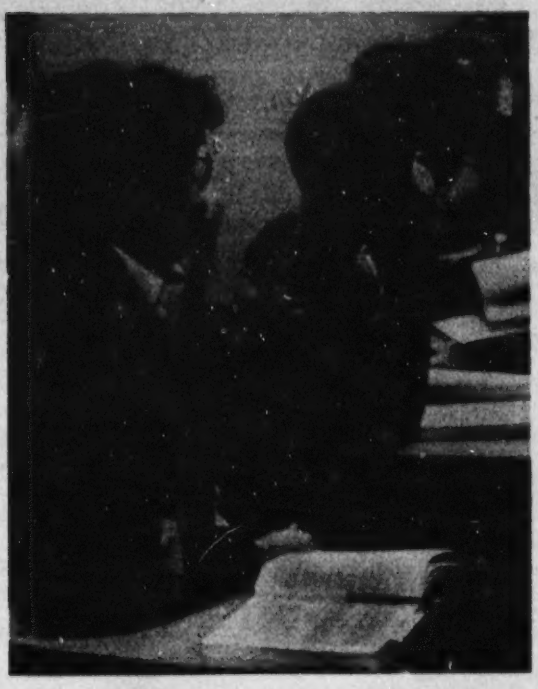

Highlights of Years of Growth
1966-1983

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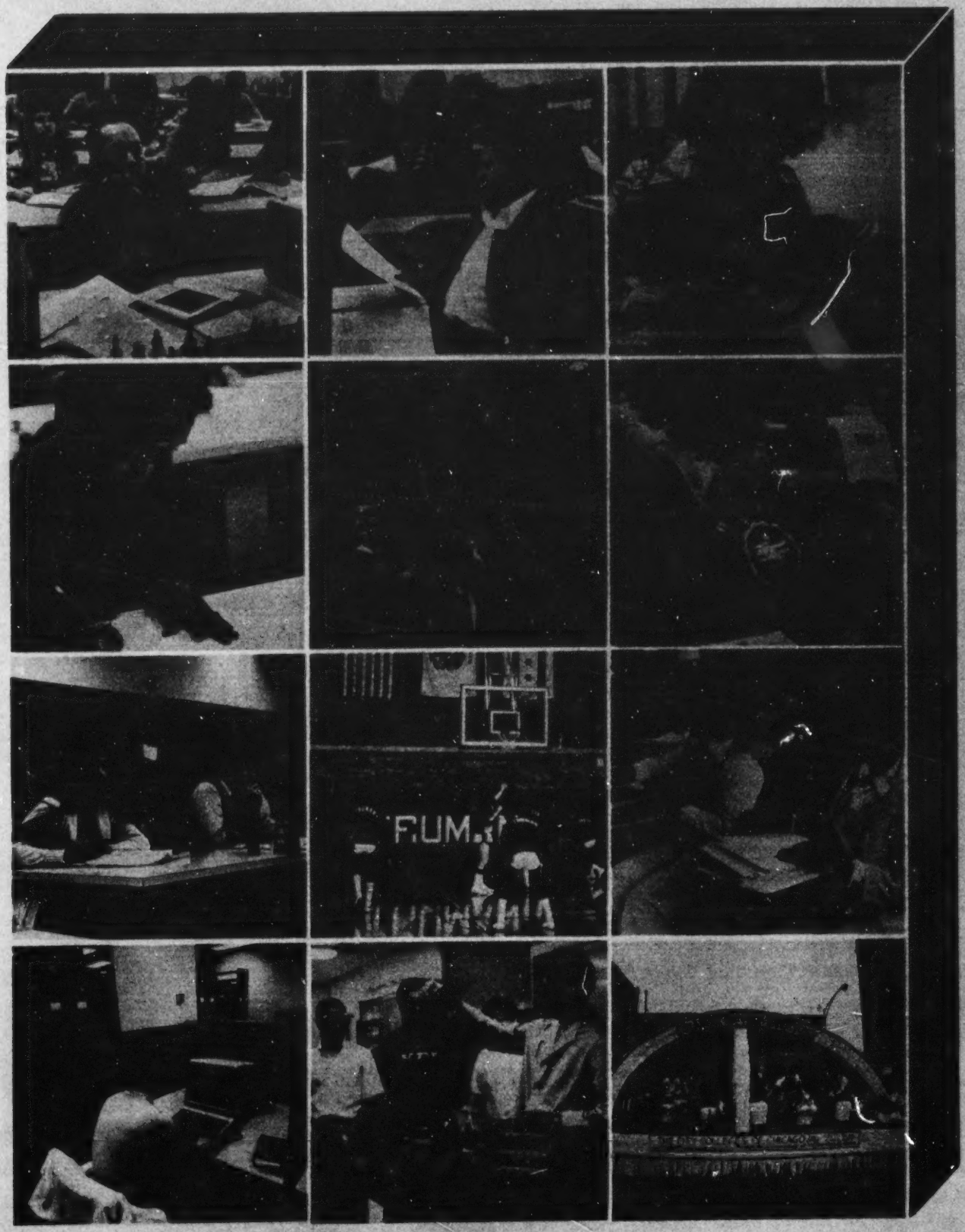
INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The City Colleges of Chicago is a two-year, public comprehensive community college operated by the Board of Trustees of Community College District No. 508, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

As an *open-door* community college system, adults of all ages can:

- Work toward a college degree
- Take the first two years of study in preparation for transfer to a four-year college or university
- Prepare for a new career or retool for a midlife career change
- Acquire job skills for entry-level employment
- Improve basic skills such as reading, writing and mathematics
- Gain enrichment through adult education.

The history of the City Colleges began in 1911, with Crane Junior College, housed at Crane Technical High School. In 1966, the Colleges were separated from the Chicago Board of Education and started a new life under their own Board of Trustees as part of the Illinois State Community College system – with Oscar E. Shabat as first Chancellor.

The City Colleges – Chicago City-Wide College, Daley College, Kennedy-King College, Loop College, Malcolm X College, Olive-Harvey College, Truman College, Wright College, and the Chicago Urban Skills Institute – provide an ever-widening *open door* to educational opportunities for Chicagoans.

North Central Association of Colleges and Schools has continuously accredited the City Colleges.

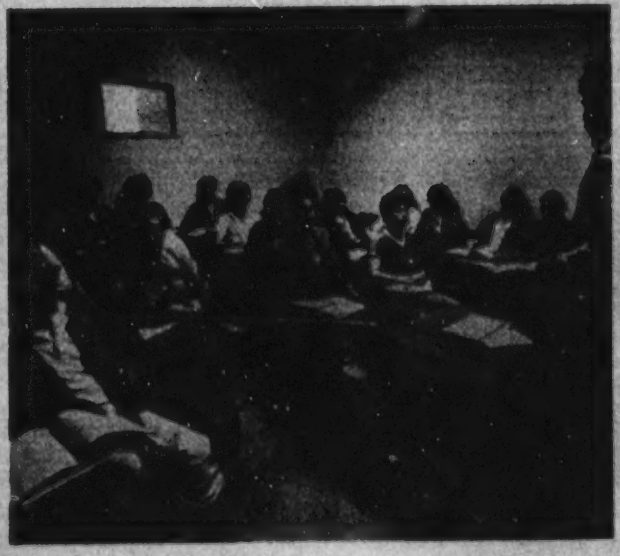
STUDENTS

■ ***The City Colleges of Chicago is the largest community college system in Illinois and the third largest in the United States.***

For the majority of Chicagoans, the City Colleges is the only affordable, accessible means to educational opportunity and the many doors that education can open:

- Careers, jobs and economic advancement
- Cultural and social enrichment
- Acculturation to a new country and city life.

Students of the City Colleges are people representing the spectrum of Chicagoans: those in need of the three R's as well as college graduates in need of technical skills, new Chicagoans from Asia or Appalachia, out-of-work steelworkers and homemakers. Many are minorities; many are poor.



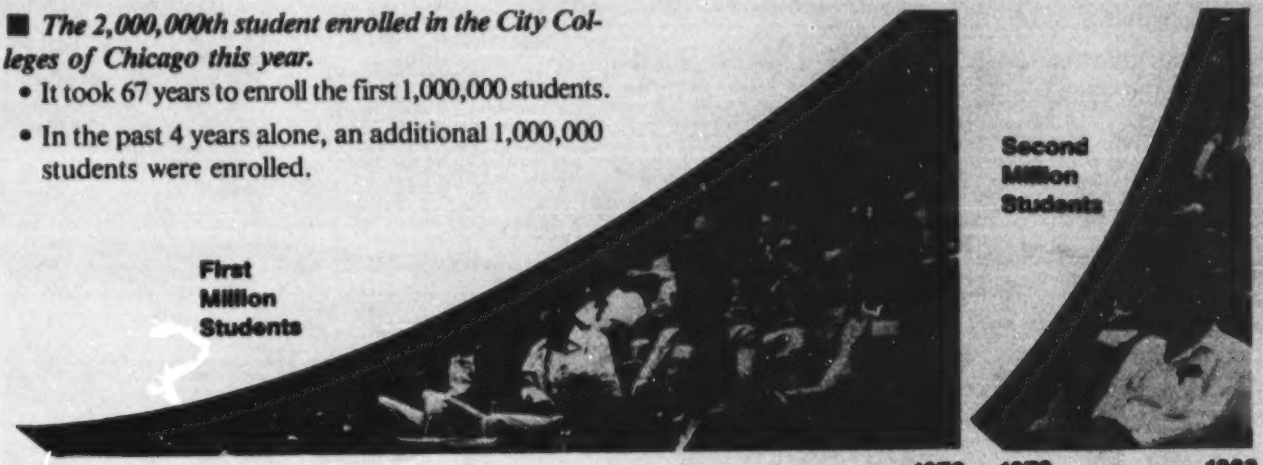
STUDENTS

■ *To illustrate changes that have taken place in the past 17 years, the following Student Characteristics are presented:*

Enrollment

■ *The 2,000,000th student enrolled in the City Colleges of Chicago this year.*

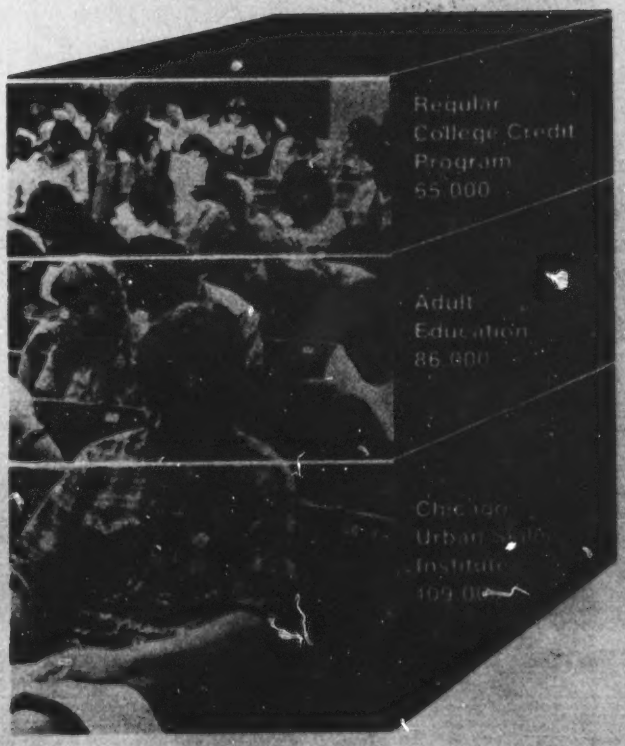
- It took 67 years to enroll the first 1,000,000 students.
- In the past 4 years alone, an additional 1,000,000 students were enrolled.



■ *In the past 17 years, the number of individual students enrolled annually has quadrupled to 260,000.*

Enrollment by Instructional Area

1966-67: 54,000 Students



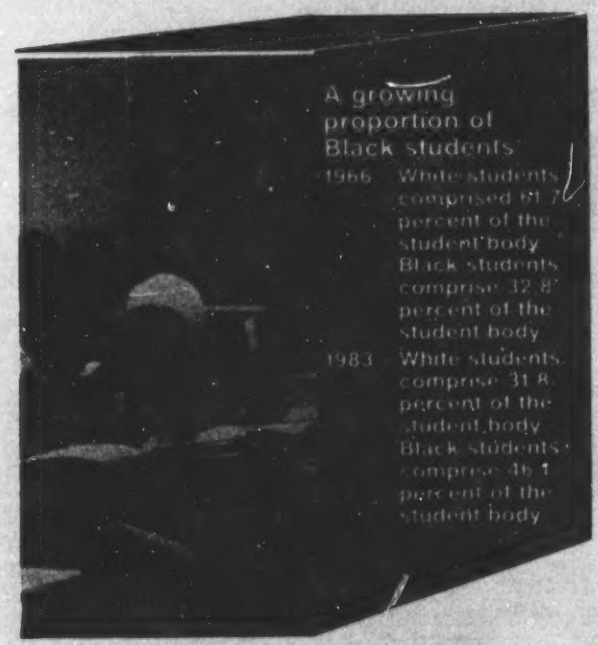
1982-83: 260,000 Students

Students

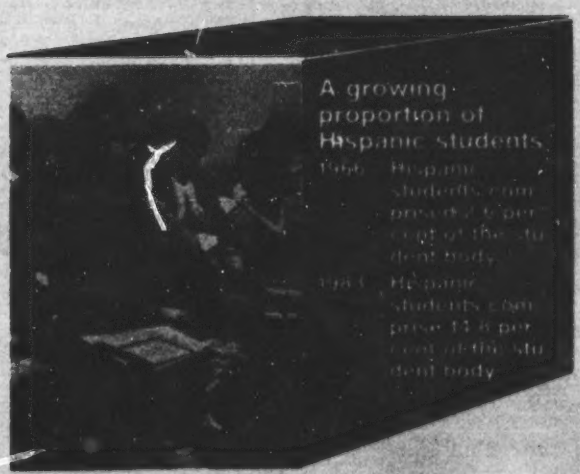
■ ***The student population in college credit programs has changed since 1966:***

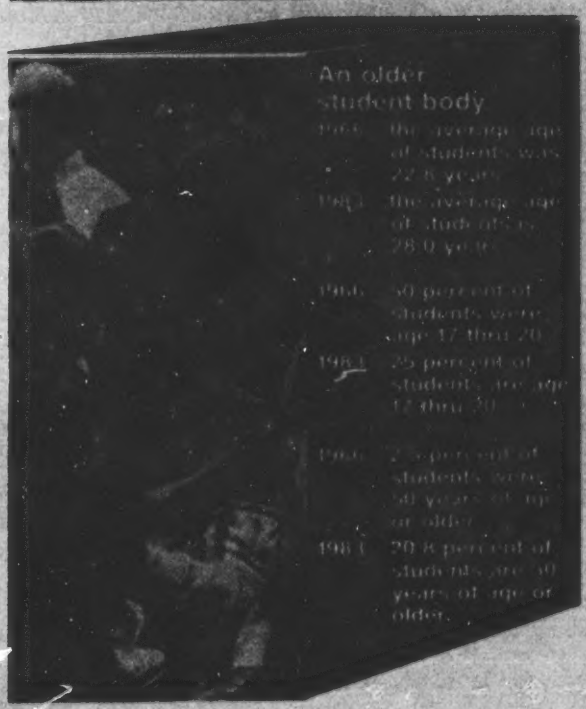
- Of all minority students enrolled in Illinois public community colleges, 3 of every 4 are enrolled in the City Colleges.
- A majority of entering students read below the college level.
- Students from some 50 countries are enrolled in the City Colleges.

■ ***Student characteristics are:***


A growing proportion of Black students
1966 White students comprised 91.7 percent of the student body Black students comprise 32.8 percent of the student body
1983 White students comprise 31.8 percent of the student body Black students comprise 46.1 percent of the student body

A larger proportion of part time students
1966 part time students were 43 percent of the student body
1983 part time students are 70 percent of the student body


A growing proportion of Hispanic students
1966 Hispanic students comprise 2.6 per cent of the student body
1983 Hispanic students comprise 13.6 per cent of the student body

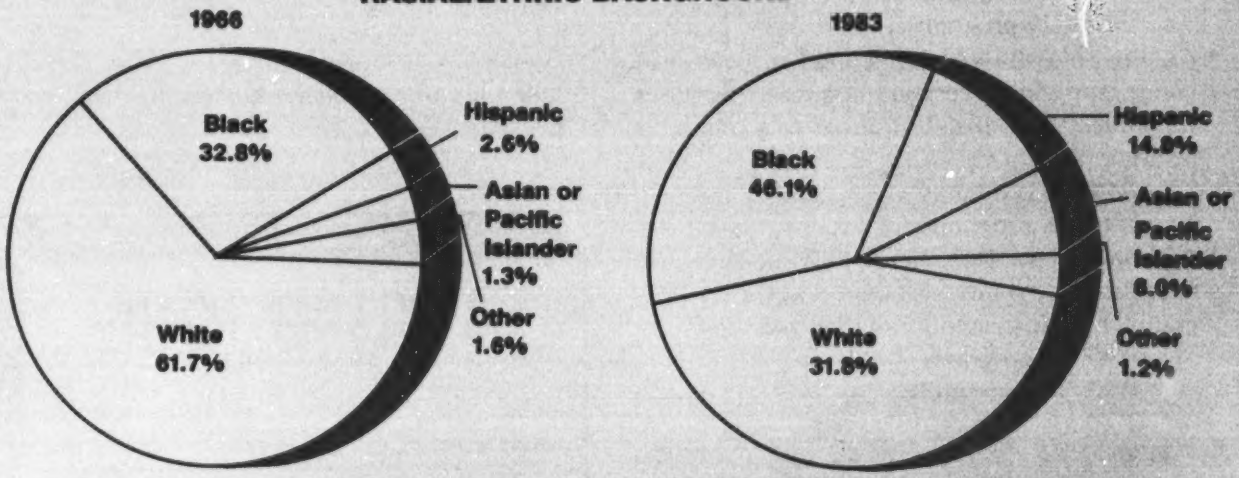

An older student body
1966 the average age of students was 22.8 years
1983 the average age of students is 28.0 years
1966 50 percent of students were age 17 thru 20
1983 25 percent of students are age 17 thru 20
1966 2 percent of students were 50 years of age or older
1983 20.8 percent of students are 50 years of age or older.

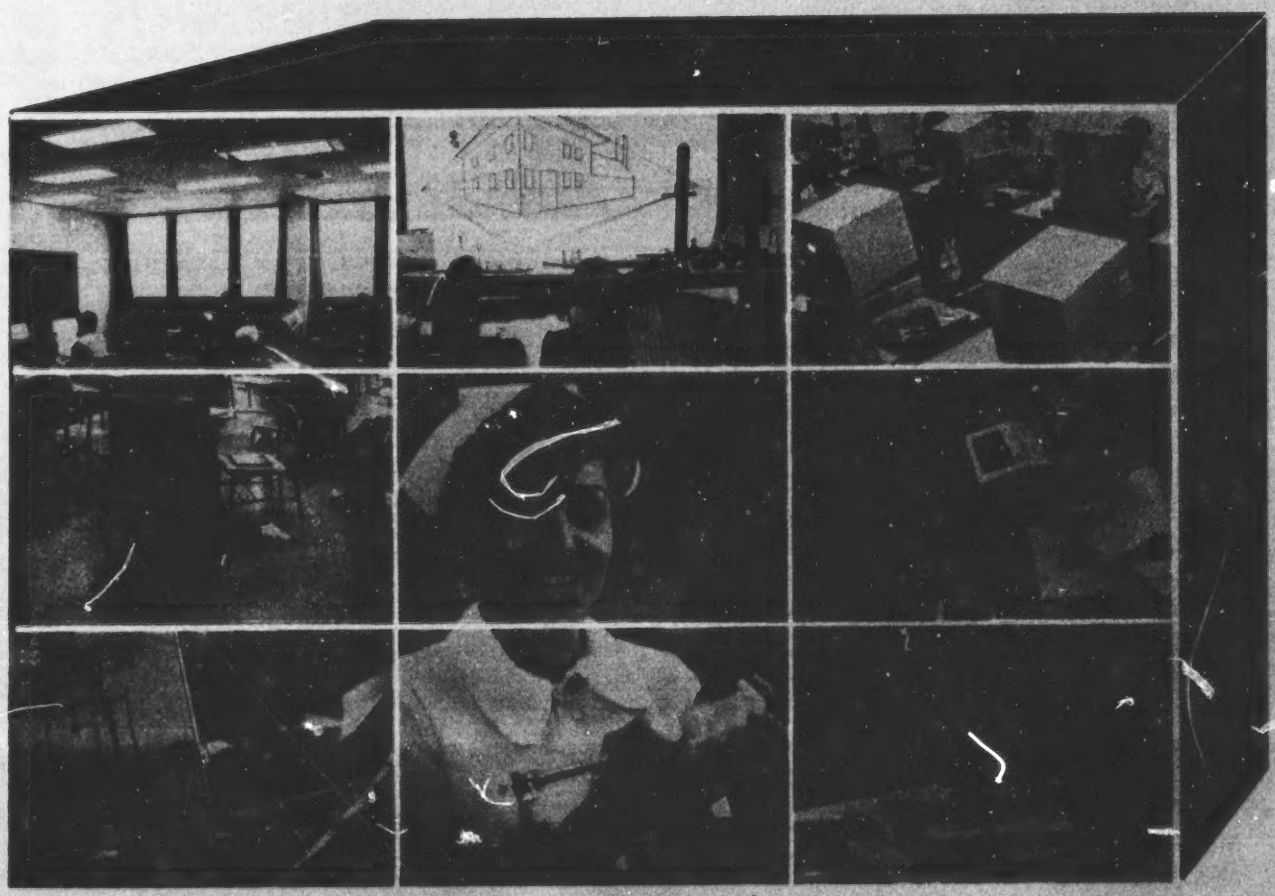
STUDENTS

■ *More than 80,000 special students are served annually by the City Colleges:*

- Handicapped
- Refugees and immigrants
- Senior citizens
- High school students taking college courses
- Military personnel overseas
- Federal, state and city employees
- Prisoners.

RACIAL/ETHNIC BACKGROUND





PROGRAM

■ *In the past 17 years, new courses of study have been introduced in the City Colleges to reflect the ever-changing needs of students and society. The number of programs now offered is 229.*

- Associate degree and Certificate programs have *quadrupled:*
  1966: 58 programs
  1983: 229 programs.
- Associate in Arts (AA) degree and Certificate programs, consisting of general and specialized courses for students who plan to transfer to a four-year institution, have *tripled:*
  1966: 26 programs
  1983: 86 programs.
- Associate in Applied Science (AAS) degree and Certificate programs, also known as Career Programs, have increased more than *four-fold:*
  1966: 32 programs
  1983: 143 programs.

■ *Examples of Associate degree and Certificate programs:*

Data Processing: enrollment has *tripled:*
1966: 1,500 students
1983: 5,000 students.

Nursing: enrollment, 6,000; graduates, 3,100.
1966: 55 students in only one College program
1983: 495 students in five College programs.
Job placement for nursing graduates is *90 per cent.*
Nursing programs are affiliated with 67 hospitals and other clinical sites.

Child Development: enrollment 14,000 since 1968.
Students can earn Advanced Certificates and AAS degrees in Pre-School Education, Residential Child Care, and Teacher Aide in Elementary Education.
Child Care Centers, established in five Colleges, serve as learning laboratories and provide child care for pre-school children of students and community residents.

Automotive Technology: enrollment 5,000 since 1968.
Students can earn Basic and Advanced Certificates and AAS degrees ranging from Auto Body to Transmission Specialist.
Business courses may be selected as electives to enable students to start their own businesses.

Penal Corrections: enrollment 1,100 since 1974.
Students can earn Basic and Advanced Certificates and AAS degrees for job entry.

■ *Since 1966, more than 65,000 students have earned Associate Degrees, Diplomas or Certificates for completing college credit programs of study.*

- Two out of every 3 students who transfer to four-year institutions do so prior to completing the Associate degree.
- A majority of students attend the City Colleges to take only a few courses relating to their special interests.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS
COLLEGE CREDIT PROGRAMS
1966 - 1983

Graduates	**65,800**
Degrees and Diplomas	40,300
Certificates	25,500
Transfers to Four-Year Institutions	**30,000**

1982 CERTIFICATE LICENSURE PASS RATE

AAS Program	**Per Cent**
Emergency Medical Technician (Paramedics)	95
Medical Laboratory Technology	76
Medical Record Technology	50
Occupational Therapy Assistant	96
Radiation Therapy Technician	100
Radiology Technology	69
Respiratory Therapy	42
Registered Nurse	86

■ *Retention rate of students was 91.3 per cent at the City Colleges during Spring Semester 1983.*

- More than 2 out of 3 students received passing grades in their classes.

PROGRAM

■ *Instructional Enhancement*

Support services and new teaching technologies from their inception to the present include:

1968 – College Acceleration Program (CAP) enabled 20,000 public and private Chicago high school students to earn college credit while attending high school.

1970 – 17,500 students earned 98,000 college credit hours by examination and assessment.

1971 – Programmed Logic for Automated Teaching Operations (PLATO), a computer-assisted instructional system, developed at the University of Illinois:

315,000 students tutored in 1,900,000 PLATO sessions

237 PLATO terminals placed in the City Colleges.

1972 – Mastery Learning, a teaching technique designed to improve academic performance and increase retention, utilized:

350 faculty, using Mastery Learning, taught 55,000 students

85 per cent of students using Mastery Learning successfully completed their courses.

1973 – Study Unlimited, a cooperative program with the Chicago Public Library, utilizes video and audio cassettes for City Colleges students to earn college credit in a self-paced plan of study.

1973 – Disadvantaged Student Grant, now a $3,000,000 annual fund from the State of Illinois, provides student tutoring and counseling services.

1975 – Radio (WNIB-FM) and courses by newspaper enabled 4,000 students to earn college credit.

1975 – Handicapped student programs for physically-disabled, hearing and vision-impaired, home-bound adults and slow-learners have served 5,000 students. It is the largest program of its type in Illinois.

1976 – Summer Orientation program helps students successfully begin college programs.

1978 – Individual Needs (IN) program helps educationally-disadvantaged students.

1980 – Student Program Administration System (SPAS), a computer system, helps to register students and monitor their academic progress.

1981 – Mid-Term Enhancement Program (MEP), an early warning system, helps students who need tutoring and extra instruction.

1982 – Audio-Visual Tutorial (AVT), a special multi-media support system is set up for remedial students.

1983 – WYCC-TV, Channel 20, under City Colleges' ownership, telecasts courses for college credit days, evenings and Saturdays:

TV College started in 1956 by City Colleges with $500,000 Ford Foundation Grant

135,000 students served in oldest, continuous telecast service offered by a community college system in the nation.

■ ***The use of student instructional enhancements, such as PLATO, Mastery Learning, MEP, Adult / Continuing Education, support courses, tutoring and Summer Orientation has resulted in a 9 per cent increase in student retention and achievement.***

■ ***Strengthening Developing Institutions Program (SDIP) and Advanced Institutional Development Program (AIDP) federal grants of $2,008,748 since 1980 have enabled selected Colleges to augment personnel and equipment to improve student retention and achievement.***

PROGRAM

Degree Programs

GENERAL PROGRAMS
- Liberal Arts
- General Studies
- African-American Studies

BUSINESS
- Accounting*
- Business Administration*
- Data Processing
- Finance and Credit*
- Home Economics*
- Hotel-Motel Management*
- Merchandising and Marketing*
- Mid-Management*
- Secretarial*
- Secretarial-Medical*
- Transportation*

CREATIVE, CULTURAL, PERFORMING ARTS
- Art
- Commercial Art*
- Communications Arts*
- Foreign Language
- Journalism
- Music
- Music-Commercial*
- Radio and TV Broadcasting*
- Speech, Drama
- Theater Technology*

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL
- Air Conditioning and Refrigeration*
- Architectural Drafting*
- Architectural Technology*
- Pre-Architecture
- Automotive Technology*
- Aviation*
- Building Management and Maintenance*
- Chemical Technician
- Chemistry-Industrial
- Civil Technology*
- Computer – Electronics Technology*
- Drafting and Machine Design*
- Electronics Occupations*
- Pre-Engineering
- Engineering Technology*
- Environmental Control Technology*
- Mechanical Technology
- Photo Offset Printing*

*Certificate Programs Also Offered

PROGRAM

HEALTH

- Pre-Dentistry
- Dietetics
- Dietetic Technology-Nutrition
- Emergency Medical Technician (Paramedic)*
- Food Management*
- Food Service Management*
- Health Facilities Management
- Medical Laboratory Technician
- Medical Record Technician*
- Pre-Medicine
- Nursing
- Occupational Therapy Assistant*
- Pre-Optometry
- Pre-Pharmacy
- Radiation Therapy Technology
- Radiologic Technology
- Renal (Dialysis) Technician
- Respiratory Therapy

PUBLIC AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Child Development*
- Corrections: Institutional Corrections*
- Fire Science and Technology*
- Industrial Relations
- Labor Studies*
- Pre-Law
- Law Enforcement*
- Library Technical Assistant*
- Mental Health Associate*
- Physical Education
- Private Police Services*
- Recreation Leadership*
- Social Service*
- Teaching – Elementary, High School, Vocational

Certificate Programs

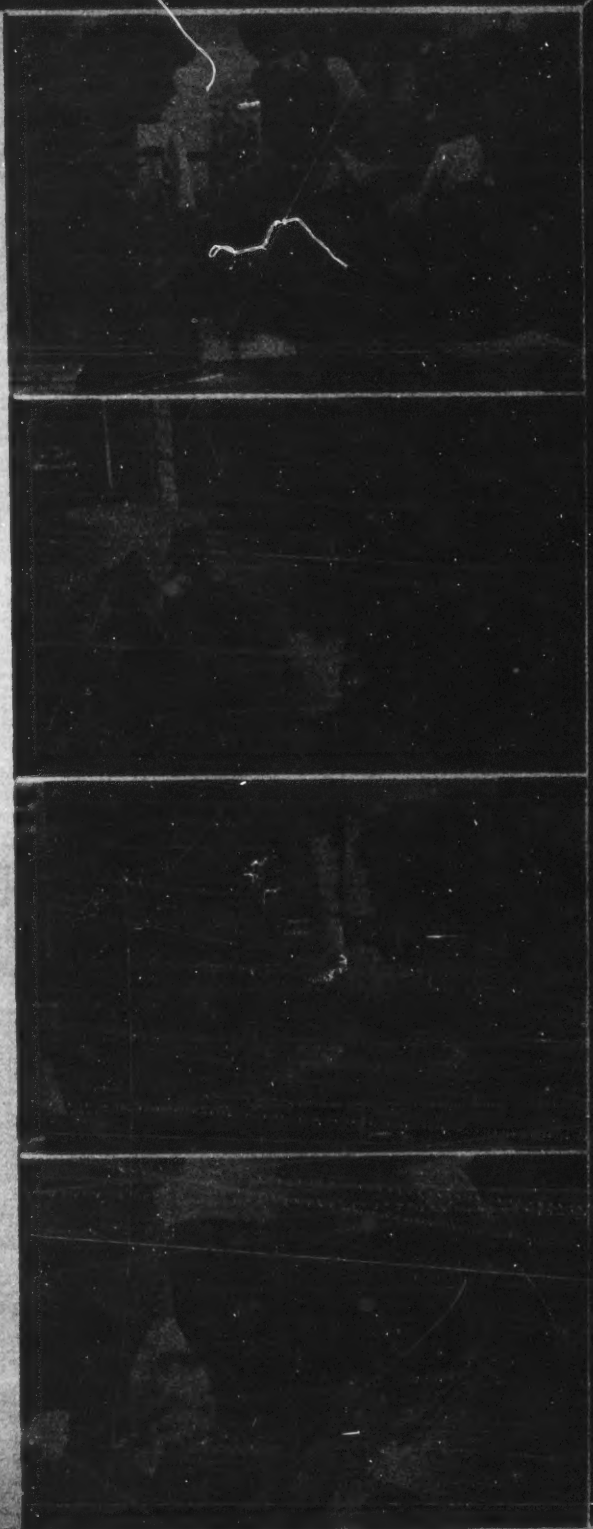
BUSINESS

- Insurance
- Micrographics
- Real Estate
- Supermarket Management
- Word Processing

HEALTH

- Dental Assisting
- Horticulture

*Certificate Programs Also Offered



PROGRAM

■ ***The Chicago Urban Skills Institute (CUSI), with 109,000 enrollments in 1982-83, offers:***

Vocational training
Literacy education
High school completion
English as a Second Language (ESL)

■ ***Since 1968, CUSI has performed specialized mission:***

- Vocational training for entry-level employment in career programs at its Dawson Skill Centers and off-campus locations

  Licensed Practical Nursing (LPN) program, offered since 1973, has enrolled 5,000

  3,500 graduated

  93 per cent of graduates have passed, on their first attempt, the State Licensure Examination
- Evening High School program at 21 sites
- General Educational Development (GED) classes for high school equivalency certificate at

  Evening High School sites

  300 Community Outposts
- GED-TV courses telecast over

  WYCC-TV, Channel 20, owned and operated by the City Colleges

  WTTW-TV, Channel 11
- Eight Alternative High Schools
- ESL classes at

  WYCC-TV, Channel 20

  Evening High School sites

  Community Outposts

  Lakeview Learning Center and three additional learning centers now in planning stage to also serve Hispanic communities.

Classes are staffed by bilingual specialists in

Arabic	Lithuanian
Chinese	Polish
French	Russian
Greek	Spanish
Hindustani	Ukranian
Japanese	Vietnamese
Korean	

PROGRAM

■ *Adult/Continuing Education areas of study are:*

- Allied health and nursing reviews
- Conversational foreign languages
- Business, investments, microprocessing, management
- Physical fitness
- Fine arts and crafts
- Independent living and job-search skills for slow-learning adults
- Senior citizens concerns and fitness
- Hobbies and special interest.

■ *Adult/Continuing Education enrollment has grown dramatically*

1968: 275 enrollment
1983: 126,000 enrollment
Since 1968, total enrollment: 1,250,000
600 adult/continuing education courses are offered at the Colleges
700 are offered at community-based locations.

■ *Community Services*

Combined attendance of 1,500,000 at community service events sponsored by the City Colleges since 1966:

- 1,100,000 Chicagoans have been enriched through student theater presentations, jazz concerts, art fairs and ethnic events.
- 201,000 children and youth have been served since 1967 through programs of education, enrichment, summer employment, athletics and child care.
- 102,000 senior citizens have participated in lectures and workshops on health, social and economic issues.
- 55,000 have attended seminars, workshops, lectures and forum discussions on social, economic, political and environmental issues.
- 31,000 high school students have taken part in mathematics, art and athletic competitions.
- 25,000 women have received special services since 1975 in career counseling, health and job-readiness for homemakers.
- 20,000 have participated in free health checkups, blood donations and screenings for hypertension, sickle cell anemia, diabetes and poor vision in cooperation with such agencies as:
  Chicago Board of Health
  Chicago Police Department and Drug Abuse Unit
  Cook County Blood Mobile Unit
  Cook County Hospital
  Illinois College of Optometry
  Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center.
- 4,500 have been served by Consumer Co-Op Center established in 1980 to foster consumer food cooperatives, primarily in low-income communities.

■ *Crusade of Mercy donations by faculty, staff, administrators and students of the City Colleges have grown by almost 500 per cent in the past 17 years:*

In the four years 1966-69, donations totaled $47,414
In the last four years, 1979-83, donations totaled $224,064.

Faculty

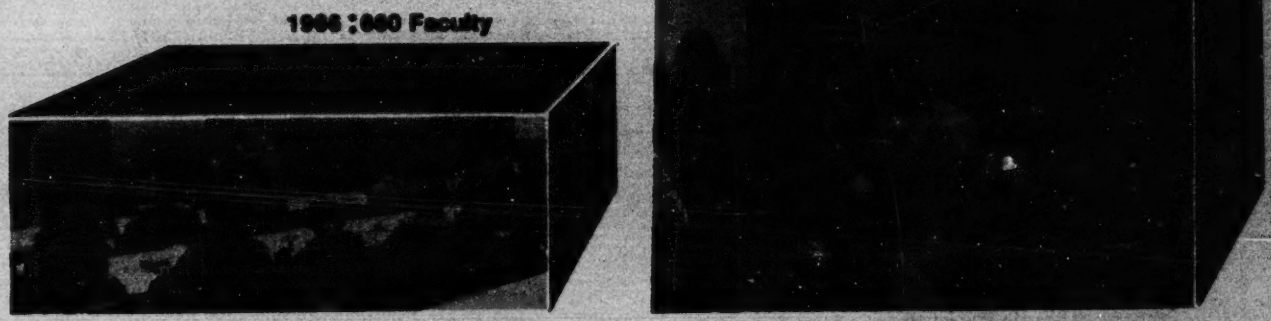
■ *A new era of faculty growth and involvement began in 1966 when the City Colleges of Chicago became part of the Illinois system of public community colleges.*

Higher salaries, improved working conditions, new physical facilities and equipment, and the opportunity for professional advancement enhanced the teaching-learning environment.

■ *Full-time faculty has almost doubled. (See chart A.)*

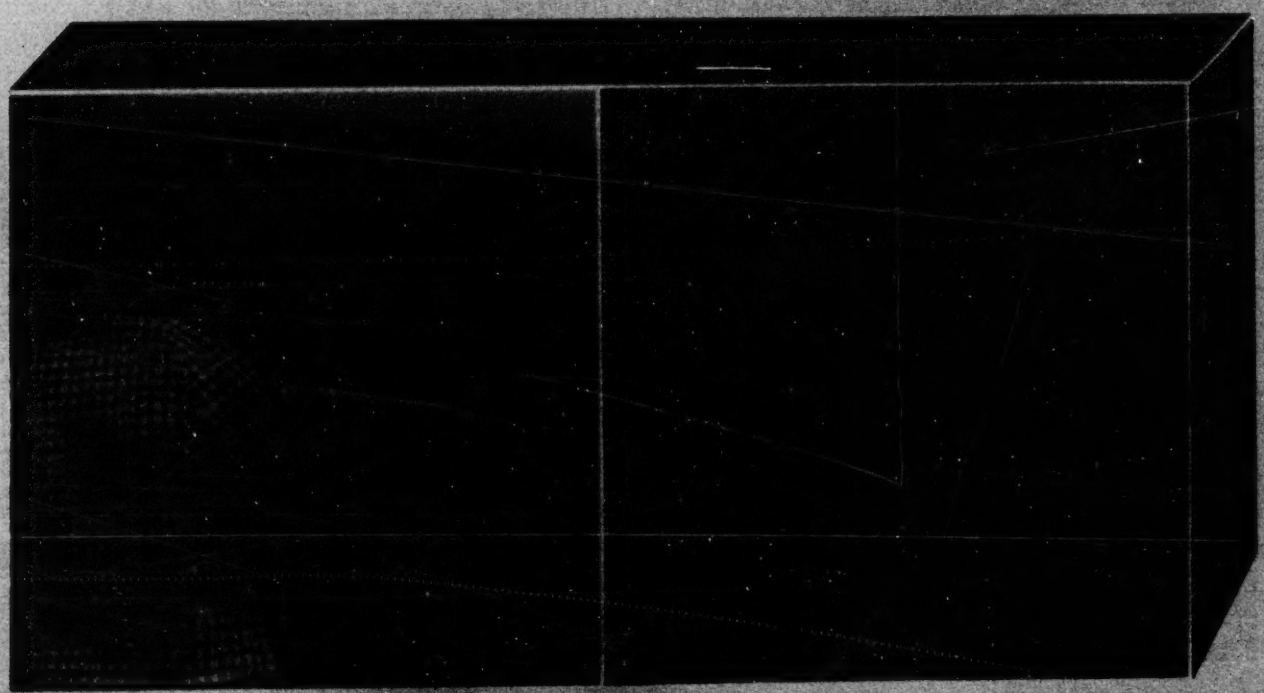
CHART A

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME FACULTY



■ *The faculty is well-qualified and experienced:*

- 93 per cent of faculty hold graduate degrees and 7 per cent hold baccalaureate degrees or professional licensure
- 17 per cent hold doctoral degrees, an increase of 7 per cent since 1966
- 76 per cent hold master's degrees
- 2 out of 3 have 10 or more years of college teaching experience.



Faculty

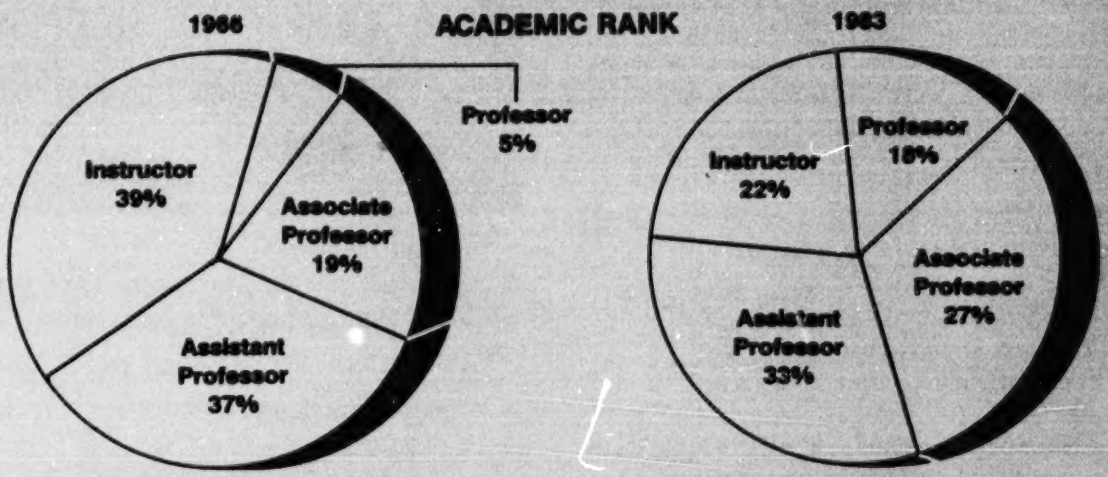
■ *Academic rank of Associate Professor and Professor almost doubled from 1966 to 1983. (See Chart B)*

■ *Academic rank was separated from salary in 1971. Faculty salary is based on academic preparation and years of service.*

Academic rank is based, in addition to academic preparation and years of service, on recommendation of faculty and administration.

CHART B

ACADEMIC RANK



FACULTY

■ ***The City Colleges of Chicago Faculty Council (CCCFC), comprised of elected faculty representatives from all Colleges, was established in 1966 as an advisory body to the Chancellor and participates in curriculum development and academic standards.***

■ ***Professional growth since 1966:***

- More than 1,000 professional leaves granted.
- Opportunity in computer-assisted teaching began in 1968, with $885,000 National Science Foundation Grant shared by 10 Midwest colleges and universities.
- 25 per cent of faculty completed college-sponsored courses in cooperation with:
  The University of Chicago
  The University of Illinois
  Chicago State University
  The Institute for Psychoanalysis.
- 32 per cent of faculty completed College-sponsored in-service courses in PLATO computer-assisted learning programs, Tests and Measurements, Mastery Learning and Competency-Based Instruction, and The American Community College.
- More than 300 special assignments awarded to faculty for curriculum development.

■ ***Faculty salary in the City Colleges is the 5th highest in a representative group of 31 urban community colleges nationally.***

- Average faculty salary has risen 177 per cent from 1966 to 1983:
  1966: $10,097
  1983: $27,944
- Average faculty compensation has tripled since 1966. (See Chart C)
- Average faculty compensation has risen faster than the Consumer Price Index. (See Chart D)

CHART C

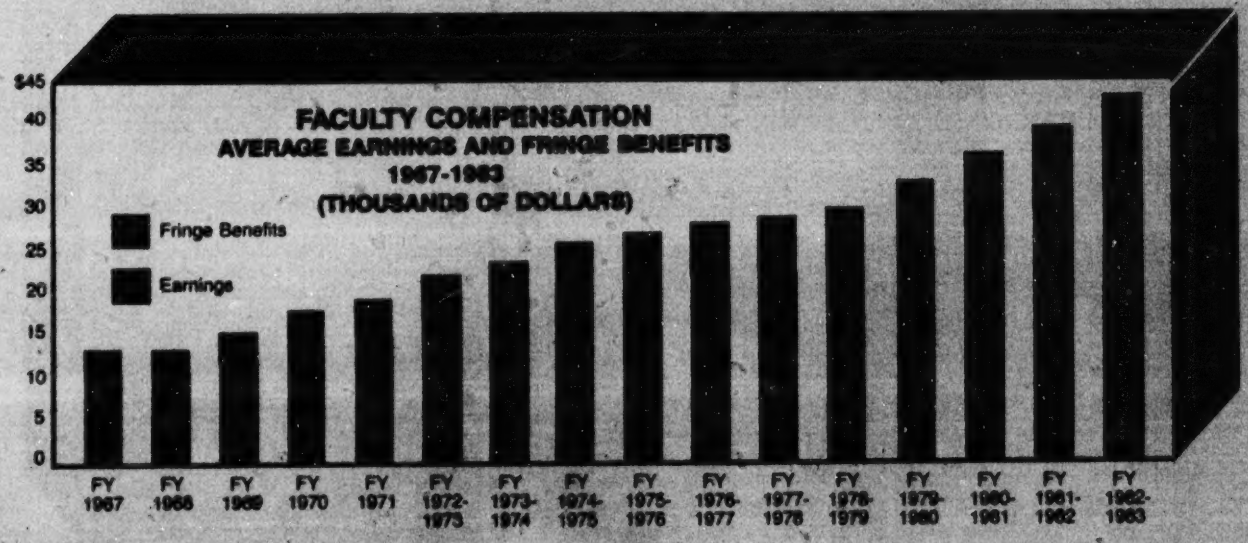
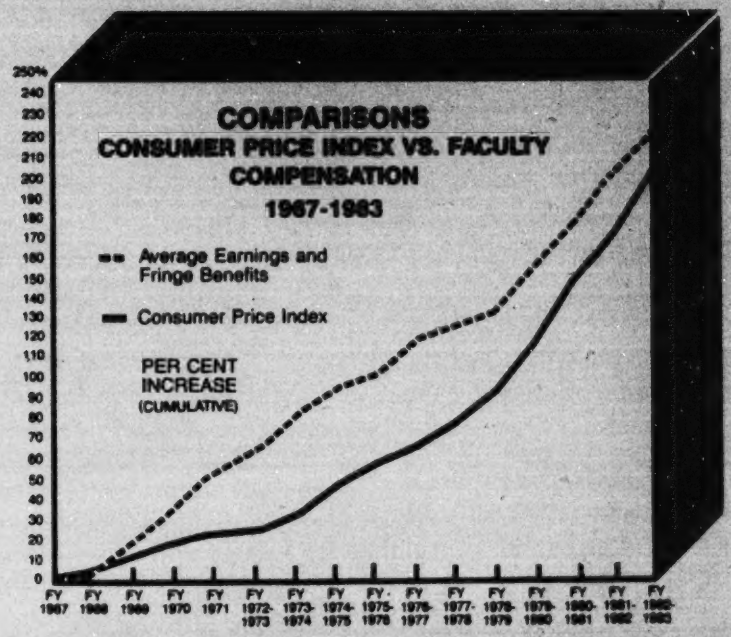
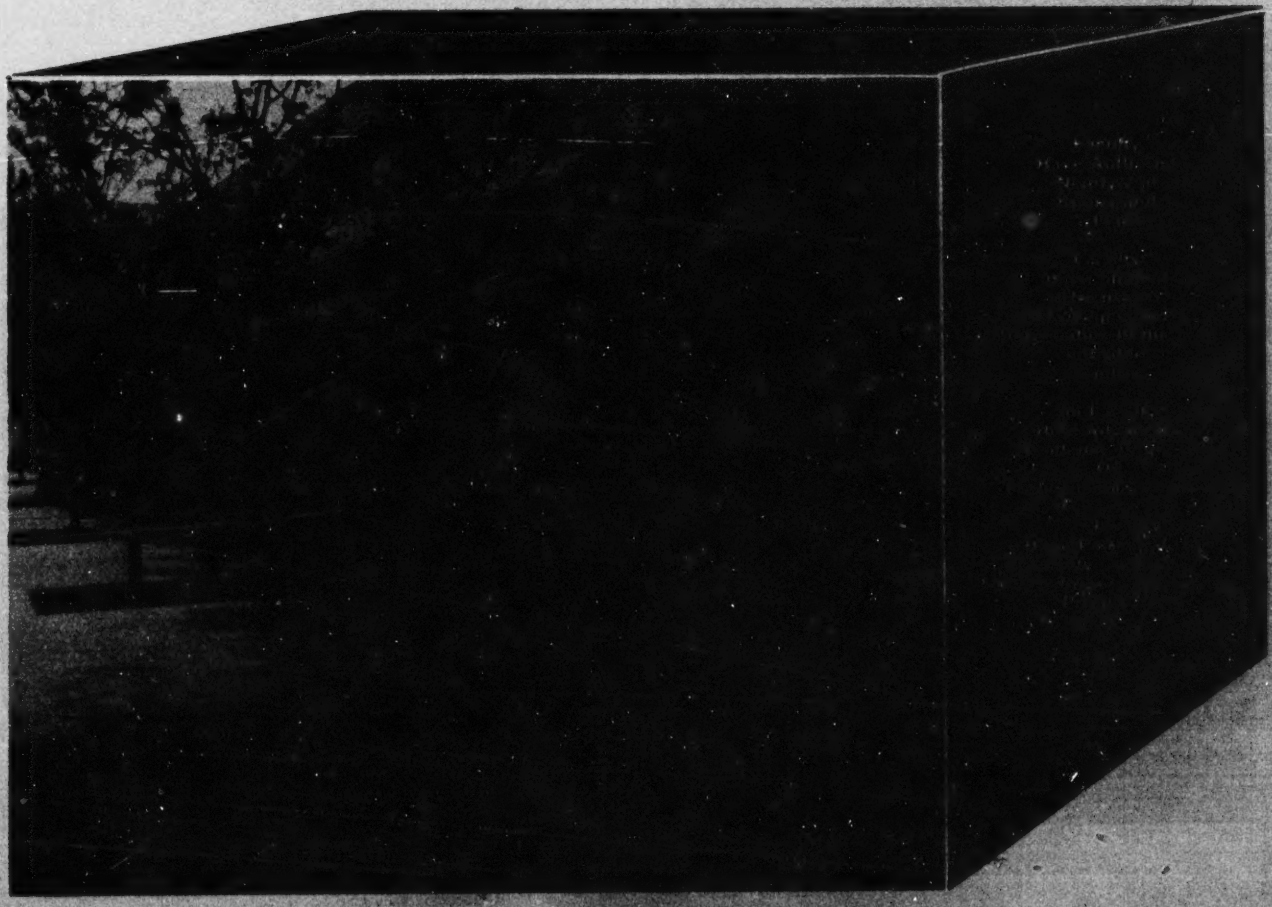


CHART D


COMPARISONS
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX VS. FACULTY COMPENSATION
1967-1983
Average Earnings and Fringe Benefits
Consumer Price Index
PER CENT INCREASE
(CUMULATIVE)
250%
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
FY 1967
FY 1968
FY 1969
FY 1970
FY 1971
FY 1972-1973
FY 1973-1974
FY 1974-1975
FY 1975-1976
FY 1976-1977
FY 1977-1978
FY 1978-1979
FY 1979-1980
FY 1980-1981
FY 1981-1982
FY 1982-1983



ADMINISTRATION

■ *A handful of administrators began developing Chicago's new Community College District in 1966. Educational and financial goals were established and achieved.*

1966-67: an enrollment of 54,000 students was served with a budget of $25,720,250.

1982-83: an enrollment of 260,000 students was served with a budget of $171,471,000.

■ *The Chancellor and the 3 Executive Vice Chancellors have been at the helm of the administration since 1966.*

Together with 5 other top echelon administrators, all expert in their respective areas, these Officers have had 86 years of experience in the Central Administration.

■ *The position of President was established in 1967 for each College, replacing the former position of Dean-in-Charge.*

■ *The Officers of the District (OD's), consisting of Vice Chancellors and Presidents, was created as an advisory group to the Chancellor.*

- OD's develop system-wide policies and procedures for general administration, academic programs, curriculum and standards, student admission, financial and budget preparation.
- This administrative group, aided by technical and clerical staff, has maintained a **balanced** budget since 1966.
- As an example of efficient budgetary management, actual expenditures in Fiscal Year 1983 came within one tenth of 1 per cent of budgeted appropriations, yielding a surplus of $35,000.
- Participation by the Presidents in the budget-making process assures the **equitable** allocation of funds among all the Colleges.
- Presidents of the Colleges are responsible for recommendations to the Chancellor concerning personnel, the instructional program, student support services and community services.

■ *A 3-member instructional team was created in 1981 at each college, headed by the Vice President for Faculty and Instruction, the highest ranking administrator*

ADMINISTRATION

under the President, to oversee faculty selection, in-service training, curriculum development, program evaluation, and academic standards.

■ ***Central Administration has the primary responsibility for raising funds, working with the faculty and clerical unions, assessing current programs and proposed programs, and preparing the annual budget.***

A reclassification of administrative positions was made in 1981 to improve organization and delineate functions, duties and relationships:

- Administrative staffing in the City Colleges is quite lean – and intentionally so.
- To the fullest extent possible, scarce dollars have been and continue to be invested in education, the *raison d'etre* of the City Colleges.
- This philosophy is exemplified by the fact that whenever a budget "crunch" occurs, the first "cut" is in the administrative force.

■ ***Administrative salary increases are awarded on merit.***

■ ***Administrative cost per student credit hour for Fiscal Year 1982-83:***

City Colleges – $4.58

All Illinois public community colleges – $5.73.

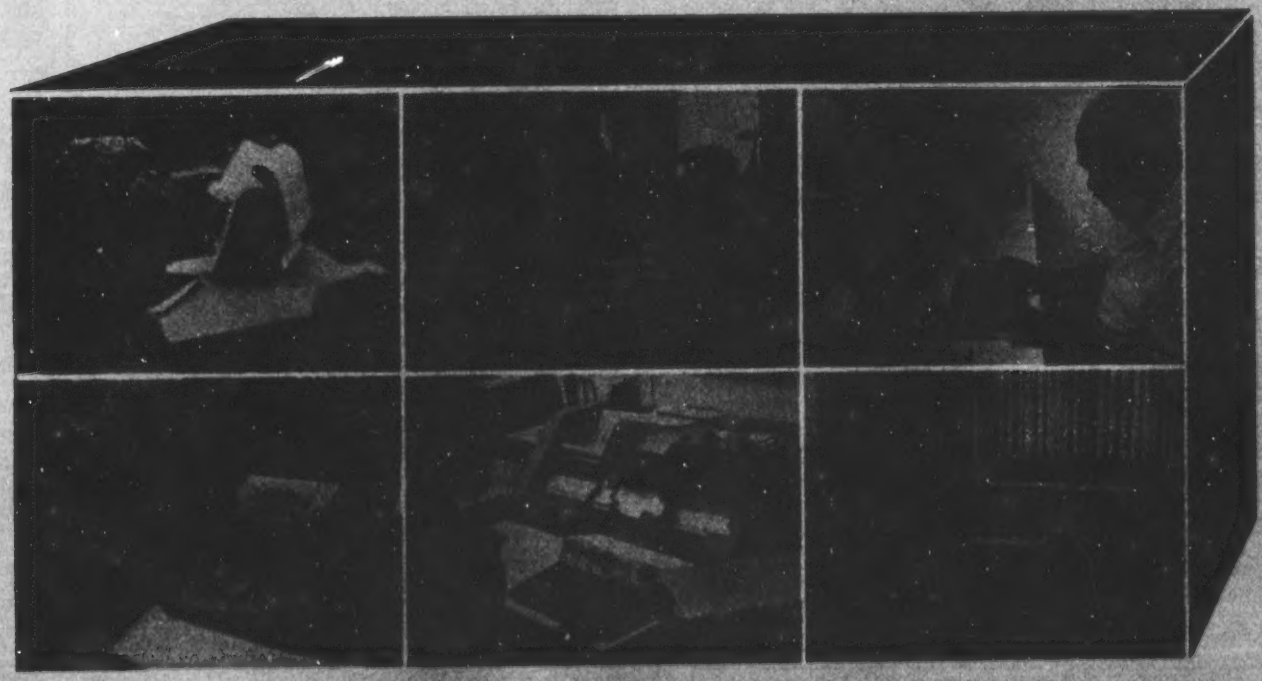
OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT MEETING

Affirmative Action

■ *The Board's policy of Affirmative Action, implemented by the administration, has resulted in the following Racial/Ethnic Composition:*

RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION
COLLEGE WORKFORCE – 1983

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	TOTAL
Faculty	868	323	24	68	0	1,283
Training Specialists	10	62	7	4	0	83
Training Specialists (part-time)	938	1,263	279	56	11	2,547
Administration and Professional	76	62	13	5	2	160
Secretarial/Clerical	187	290	18	11	1	507
Hourly	1,220	1,216	160	83	19	2,698
Custodial/Engineering/ Security	34	160	2	0	0	196
TOTAL	3,335	3,376	503	227	33	7,474
PER CENT OF TOTAL	44.6	45.2	6.7	3.0	.4	99.9

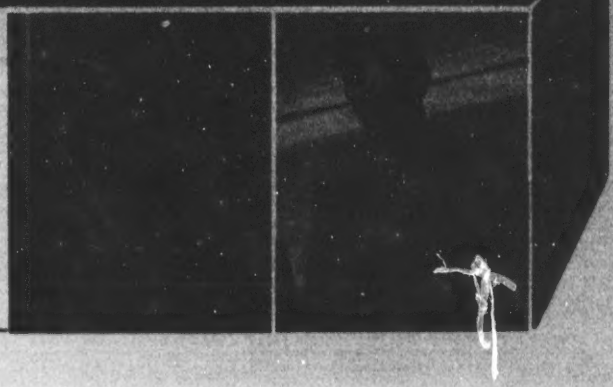


AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

■ *The increase in Black faculty has been dramatic: 25 per cent in 1983, up from only 4 per cent in 1966.*

FACULTY RACIAL/ETHNIC BACKGROUND

	1966	1983
White	622	868
Black	24	323
Hispanic	7	24
Asian	5	68
American Indian	2	0
TOTAL:	660	1,283



■ *The proportion of women faculty members increased slightly: 33 per cent in 1966 to 36 per cent in 1983.*

FACULTY BY SEX

	1966	1983
Men	442	824
Women	218	459

■ *In 1966, minorities were not represented in administrative ranks. By 1983, significant increases took place, particularly in the number of Blacks (39 per cent) holding administrative appointments.*

■ *Four of the nine Colleges (including CUSI) have Black Presidents.*

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF BY RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND

	1966	1983
White	51	78
Black	0	62
Hispanic	0	13
Asian	0	5
American Indian	0	2

FACILITIES

■ ***In the past 17 years, the City Colleges has built and equipped 9 new buildings and campuses at a cost of more than $180,000,000.***

- Before 1966, the City Colleges did not have one structure designed and constructed as a college building.

■ ***New buildings and campuses were financed in one of three ways:***

- State-Board (Local) project on 75% State-25% Board-sharing basis
- Chicago Public Building Commission (PBC) project with 100% PBC bond funding, with the Board of Trustees of the City Colleges leveling annual tax as rental to pay interest and principal on bonds
- Financed 100% with Board building funds.

■ ***May, 1980: to replace the present Wright College, the Board approved the development of a 23-acre campus and a 360,000 square foot building on Irving Park Road, west of Narragansett, at a projected cost of $30,000,000.***

■ ***July, 1983: the Board approved the sale of the old Loop College property at 52-64 East Lake Street for $2,500,000.***

- This property now will be placed on the tax roll.

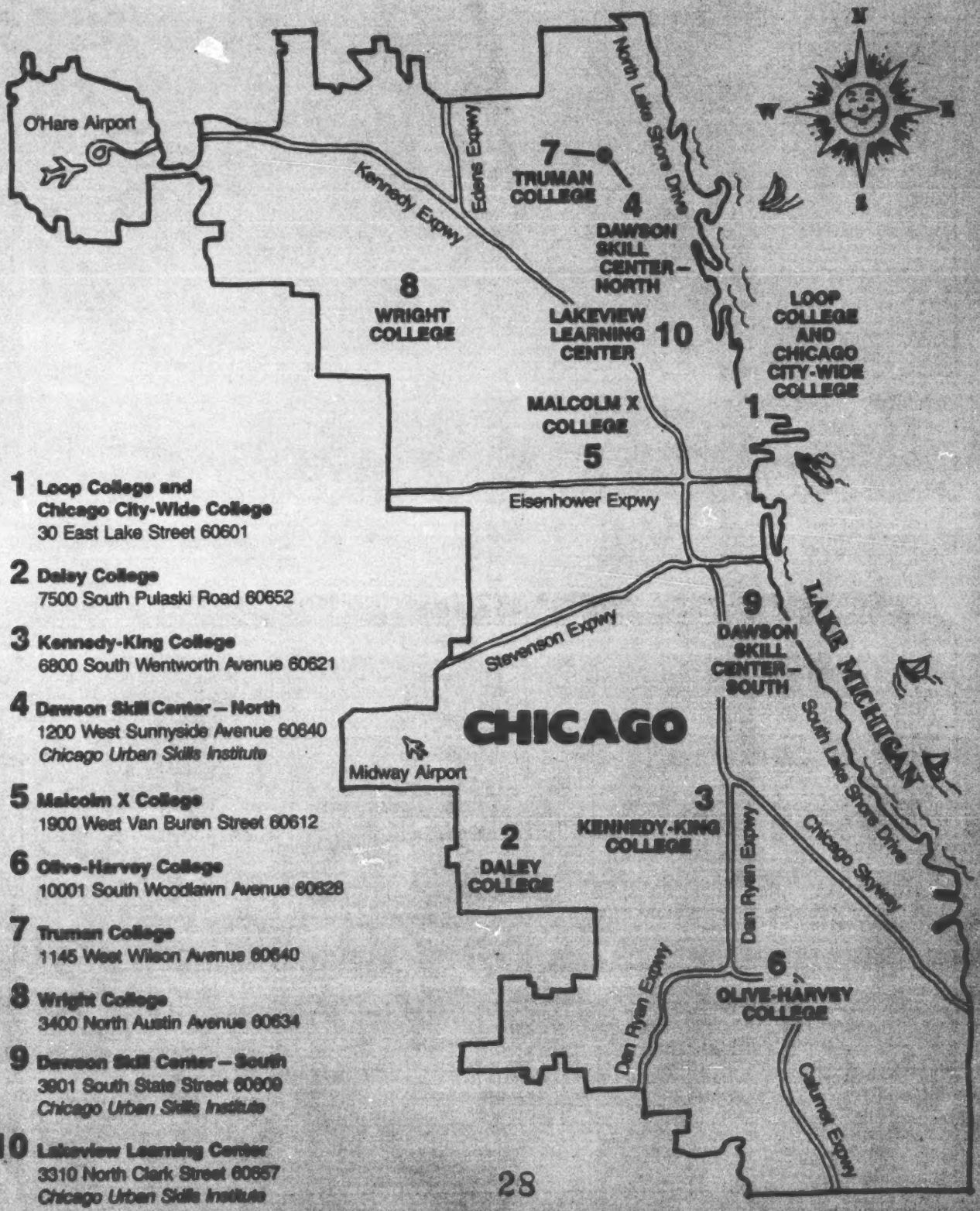
■ ***July, 1983: the Board approved planning for three new Learning Centers, patterned after the newly-opened Lakeview Learning Center at 3310 North Clark Street, in Humboldt Park, Pilsen and South Chicago communities. Projected cost: $2,500,000.***

■ ***1983: City Colleges becomes the best-equipped community college system in Illinois in high-tech with the purchase of more than $4,000,000 of the latest electronic equipment for instructional use, including a variety of computers, PLATO consoles, video/audio cassettes and memory typewriters.***

College	Year	Financing	Campus Acreage	Gross area: Sq. Ft. of Construction	Cost of Land/ Construction	Cost of Furniture and Equipment
Wright	1967	State-Board	8	244,550	$ 3,500,000 (Existing Building)	$ 200,000
Wright	1972	State-Board	—	(Renovation)	$ 1,152,981	$ 300,000
Loop	1967	Board	¼	150,045	$ 1,500,000	$ 400,000
Olive-Harvey (Temporary Buildings)	1970	Board	(see below)	112,660	$ 2,267,466	$ 900,000
Daley (Temporary Buildings)	1970	Board	(see below)	98,715	$ 2,172,684	$ 800,000
Malcolm X	1971	State-Board	19	531,018	$17,367,000	$1,400,000
Kennedy-King	1972	State-Board	18	673,846	$31,310,000	$2,400,000
Chicago Urban Skills Institute	1973	Public Building Comm. & Board	7	151,000	$ 8,065,000	$1,250,000
Truman Phase I	1976	State-Board	12	437,500	$18,491,830	$1,550,000
Truman Phase II	1980	Public Building Commission	7	103,000	$ 7,835,327	$ 500,000
Olive-Harvey	1981	Public Building Commission	68	357,000	$22,564,126	$2,200,000
Daley	1981	Public Building Commission	25	357,000	$22,759,321	$2,100,000
Loop	1983	Public Building Commission	½	345,317	$24,366,680	$2,100,000
Lakeview Learning Center	1983	Board	⅗	15,000	$ 806,510	$ 10,000
				3,576,671	$164,160,885	$16,110,000

TOTAL: $180,270,885

FACILITIES



1 **Loop College and Chicago City-Wide College**
30 East Lake Street 60601

2 **Daley College**
7500 South Pulaski Road 60652

3 **Kennedy-King College**
6800 South Wentworth Avenue 60621

4 **Dawson Skill Center – North**
1200 West Sunnyside Avenue 60640
Chicago Urban Skills Institute

5 **Malcolm X College**
1900 West Van Buren Street 60612

6 **Olive-Harvey College**
10001 South Woodlawn Avenue 60628

7 **Truman College**
1145 West Wilson Avenue 60640

8 **Wright College**
3400 North Austin Avenue 60634

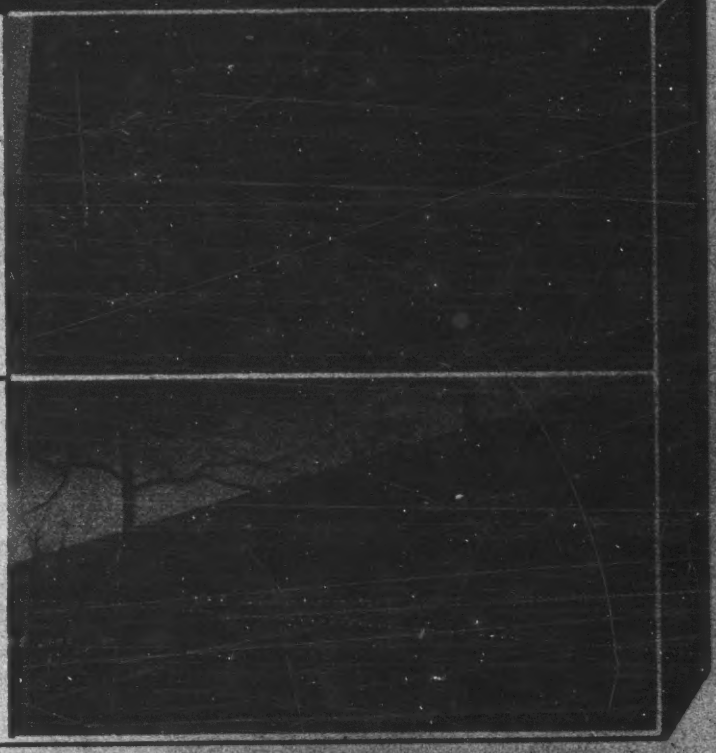
9 **Dawson Skill Center – South**
3901 South State Street 60609
Chicago Urban Skills Institute

10 **Lakeview Learning Center**
3310 North Clark Street 60657
Chicago Urban Skills Institute

FACILITIES

OLD

Crane Junior College



NEW

Malcolm X College

OLD

Wilson Junior College

NEW

Kennedy-King College

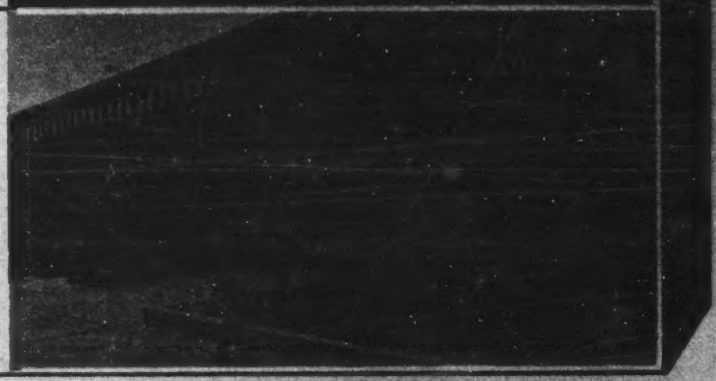
FACILITIES

OLD

Mayfair College

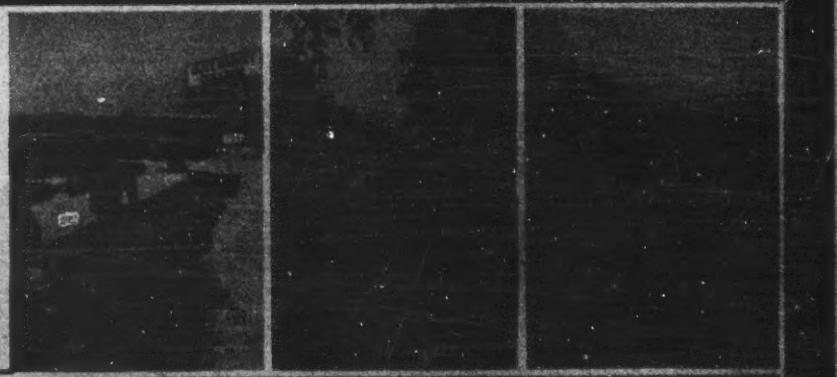
NEW

Truman College



OLD

Olive-Harvey College
Southeast Junior College
Fenger Junior College



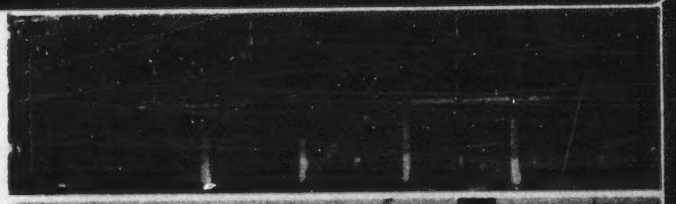
NEW

Olive-Harvey College

FACILITIES

OLD

Bogan Junior College



NEW

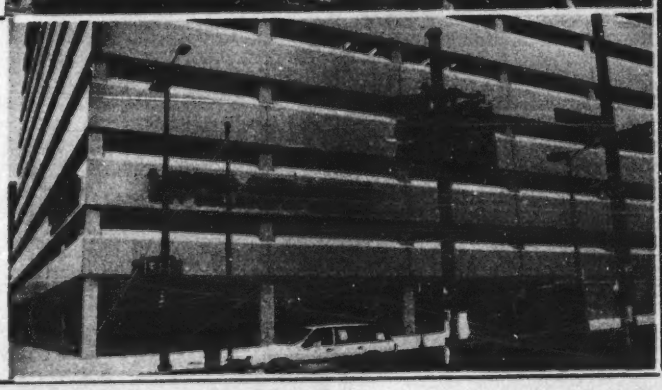
Daley College

OLD

Loop College

NEW

Loop College



FACILITIES

OLD

Wright College

NEW

Wright College

CHICAGO
URBAN SKILLS
INSTITUTE

NEW

Dawson Skill Center – South
Dawson Skill Center – North
Lakeview Learning Center

FINANCES

■ ***City Colleges of Chicago has had a balanced budget every year since the first budget was adopted in 1967.***

This record has not been easy to achieve because the Educational Fund and Building Fund tax levies have remained at their statutory ceilings since 1971.

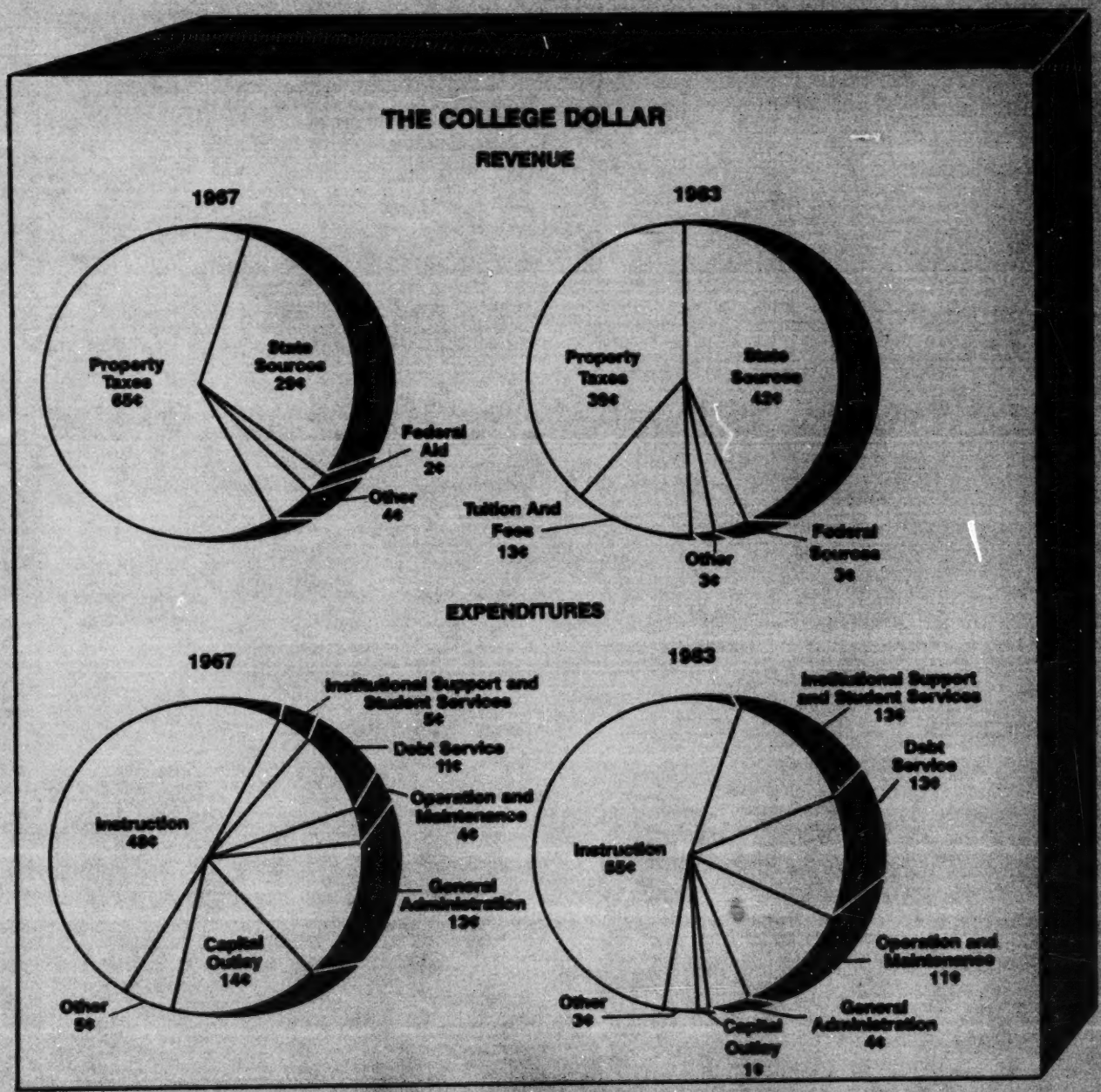
■ ***Budgeted resources have changed dramatically:***

1967 – $25,720,250
1983 – $171,471,000.

■ ***The Educational Fund Tax levy:***

1967 – $17,451,710
1983 – $22,062,558 (with an additional $4,5[illegible]0,000 provided by the State for replacement of revenues foregone by the tax exemption of personal property).

■ ***The "College Dollar," showing sources of revenue and types of expenditures, also has changed significantly:***



FINANCES

■ ***Equity is the guiding principle in allocating Board funds among the Colleges. External funding designated for a specific College is restricted according to the purpose specified by the donor. All unrestricted funds are distributed on an equitable basis.***

- Individual Colleges are credited with the revenues they directly generate; tuition, fees and State apportionment are thus returned to the College which earns them.

- Variable funding requirements of specific Colleges are met by special correctives which equalize financial burden. This assures that Colleges with higher operational, utilities or security costs are not unfairly penalized.

- All remaining District funds are shared in order to provide comparable support for maintenance of effort. This guarantees essential stability in year-to-year funding, despite variations in each College's earned revenues.

■ ***Tuition was first charged in 1974.***

1974-75 – at $4.00 per credit hour, tuition income was $5,200,262 or 11.7 percent of the Educational Fund

1982-83 – at $20.00 per credit hour, tuition yielded revenue of $15,250,000 or 15.9 per cent of the Educational Fund.

■ ***Student Financial Aid in 1982-83 totaled $20,000,000.***

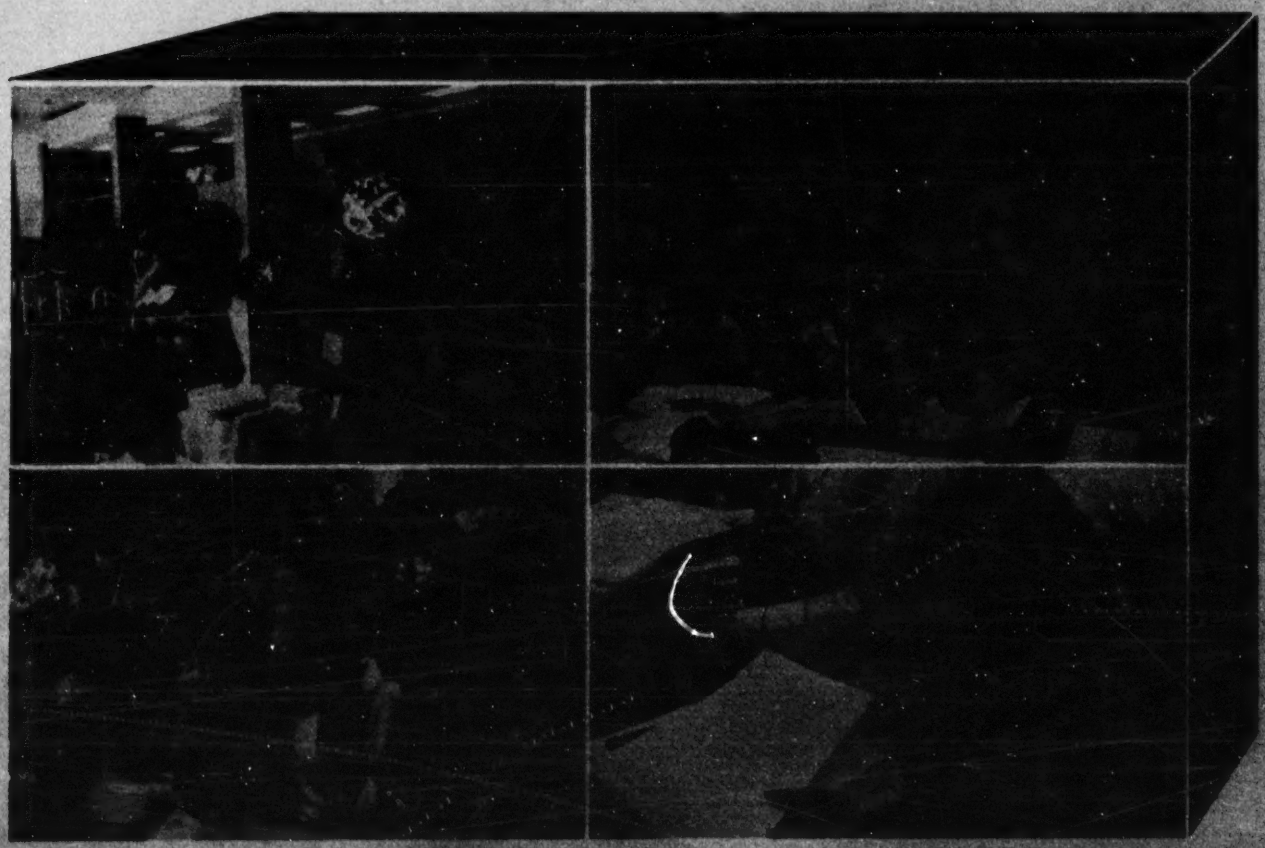
A majority of City Colleges students enrolled in regular college programs are eligible for a monetary award from the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC) to cover tuition and fees.

1969-70 – 41 students received a total of $1,600 in ISSC monetary awards

1982-83 – 12,651 students received a total of $5,240,000 in ISSC monetary awards.

Federal student financial aid has increased dramatically.

1969-70 – $ 1,421,000
1982-83 – $15,159,862.



FINANCES

■ ***Educational grants from Federal(F), State(S), City(C) and private sources from 1967 through 1983 totaled $160,000,000.***

Some of the larger grants in 1982-83 were:

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (Title IID), (F)	$5,290,615
Disadvantaged Student Grant (S)	$3,040,817
Adult Education (F and S)	$1,991,550
Strengthening Developing Institutions (F)	$ 840,000
NTIA Television Grant (WYCC-TV, Channel 20) (F)	$ 598,970
Co-Op Work Education (F and S)	$ 900,000

■ ***Equalization grant funding from the State of Illinois began in 1972-73:***

- The purpose: to provide a minimum funding base for college districts with limited ability to raise local tax revenue.
- City Colleges first became eligible in 1977-78 and received $2,935,831.
- Equalization funding increased to $19,708,840 in 1983 – a 571 per cent growth.

As Others See Us...

...In the short time since 1966, when the City Colleges was organized and took over the existing colleges from the school district, there have been immense changes and development. The facilities have been greatly improved...Through it all, our teams report a high quality of instruction, with attention to individuals...illustrated by the increasing use of PLATO to provide individualized instruction...

Thurston E. Manning
North Central Association
Director of the Commission
on Institutions of Higher Education
July 14, 1983

...Congratulations on building an outstanding urban community college program. You have set a pace for the nation...It must give you a rare sense of pride and accomplishment to know that thousands of individuals are leading better lives, and have been served in such an exemplary fashion...

Dale Parnell
President
American Association of Community and
Junior Colleges
July 15, 1983

...[I] commend you personally and the City Colleges in general for national leadership in the areas of educational television and Mastery Learning. The City Colleges are among the pioneers in the use of television to deliver courses, and that status has been greatly enhanced now that City Colleges owns its own television station. In the area of Mastery Learning, I am not aware of any community college district in the nation that has provided leadership comparable to that provided by the City Colleges...

David R. Pierce
Executive Director
Illinois Community College Board
July 18, 1983

...I thank you for enabling us to offer the many college credit courses to our employees and, thereby, provide our citizens with even more professional services...

Richard J. Elrod
Sheriff
Cook County – Chicago, Illinois
July 29, 1983

...The City Colleges of Chicago developed as an educational system responding to serve problems of an urban society...They were pioneers in numerous educational modifications: the use of television, the teaching of literacy to adults, and integrated general education, to name a few. The combination centralized-decentralized management system that they developed proved a model for other multi-college districts....From my own viewpoint as a student of the community college, I have always admired your institution's refusal to let general education and the liberal arts be diminished...For that reason alone, when we at the Center for the Study of Community Colleges sought large districts to involve in our studies of humanities and the liberal arts, we called on you. You had just conceived the idea of a Center for the Improvement of Teaching and Learning, you have been working on concepts of Mastery Learning, you were an obvious bastion of education in an era when many community college leaders had forgotten what the term connoted...

Arthur M. Cohen
President
Center for the Study of Community Colleges
July 20, 1983

...The City Colleges of Chicago have, for many years, been leaders in the field of educational television. The Coast Community Colleges have been proud to be associated with the City Colleges in a number of television ventures. The City Colleges have also taken leadership roles in many other areas, among the most notable of these being Mastery Learning, and in-service training...

Norman E. Watson
Chancellor
Coast Community Colleges
July 15, 1983

...A large number of people within the professions regulated by this Department were educated by the City Colleges system. The system has done a commendable job in preparing the student for licensure with this Department...

Gary L. Clayton
Director
Department of Registration and Education
State of Illinois
July 15, 1983